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GOVERNMENT DISPLEASED WITH ISRAELI ATTACK ON IRAQ

PY100003 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2125 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Jun (TELAM)--The Argentine Government cannot but express its profound displeasure regarding the recent attack against the Osiris nuclear plant, located in Iraq.

This was the answer of the San Martin Palace spokesman when asked about the government's reaction to the Israeli attack against that nuclear plant, located close to the Iraqi capital, Baghdad.

The spokesman added that this incident implies a violation of the fundamental principle of respect for the sovereignty of nations and it contributes to increasing the tension and dangers for the peace and security in the Middle East.

Moreover, he concluded, this situation demonstrates the need for international agreements that prohibit attacks against nuclear plants, because their destruction can cause a great loss of life and assets.

PRESIDENT VIOLA SPEAKS AT DINNER FOR JUSTICES

PY091644 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2322 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Santiago del Estero, 6 Jun (TELAM)--Argentine President Roberto Eduardo Viola today spoke at the dinner held to close the third meeting of national and provincial justices which took place in Rio Hondo City, 67 km from this provincial capital. This is what he said:

Messr justices:

I would like to begin by stating my utmost satisfaction over the opportunity to meet with those who represent the highest courts of the country and make up one of the pillars of the republican regime.

What I have just said is not mere courtesy; it is based on the profound conviction that a wise, honest, independent and effective judicial branch is an irreplaceable agent in the task of reorganizing the nation on the basis of essential values of Argentine society.

Thus, in this very special phase of the nation's development toward democracy, we believe that the judicial branch must fully exercise its institutional duties, in the awareness that the decision made by the armed forces in March 1976 was prompted by a critical situation resulting from sustained political and institutional instability, characteristic of our nation through long and difficult decades full of frustration and disagreement.

Our political, social, economic and cultural life had been undermined by a number of vices, abuses, myths and falsehoods. This simple diagnosis which cannot be properly denied is showing us the road which we must follow in order to promote a permanent overall change.

Therefore, it will not suffice to amend laws, modernize the economy or improve the efficiency of the state. Morale and civic awareness must be restored and new life must be instilled into the deeply ethical habits and customs which have been forgotten or distorted through several decades. The judicial branch must play a specially outstanding role in this reorganization.

Thus, the process of national reorganization has made it one of its main objectives to establish a judicial branch firmly based on constitutional principles.

Gentlemen:

It has been my intention to clearly and simply explain to each one of you, justices from every corner of the nation, the intention of the national executive branch. This can be none other than to fulfill the reiterated commitment of the process to the final and inexorable establishment of a state of law.

I insist, once again, that I am fully convinced that honest, swift, clear-cut and independent justice is essential to this state of law because there can be democracy only when there is freedom and there is freedom where the law is in the hands of an efficient justice organization, capable of guaranteeing the basic rights of the citizens.

I harbor no doubts that you, as myself, are moved by a true calling to look after the common well being and are inspired by the hope to leave to our children a path easier than the one which we have had to follow.

CAMILION RECTIFIES REPORTED REMARKS ON MALVIANS

PY041736 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2155 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Jun (TELAM)--Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion has rectified some remarks that were published in the newspaper THE DAILY EXPRESS of London, which interviewed him regarding the Malvinas Islands.

In a note addressed to the editor of THE DAILY EXPRESS, the minister indicates that on that occasion he did not say that the islands are out of fashion or that they are an anachronism; instead, he said that the colonial situation of the islands is an anachronism and that colonialism is out of fashion.

He adds that when he made the logical rejection of the surprising proposition of a 100-year lease, he had added [words indistinct] could such an initiative be understood after 15 years of negotiations.

Camilion's note also states that the article prepared by Mr Michael Brown, on the occasion of his trip to the Malvinas and on passing through Buenos Aires, was a very professional job, but that two mistakes had been made for which he had asked for a clarification through the publication of the previously mentioned paragraphs.

The foreign minister, in his interview with THE DAILY EXPRESS, indicated that the Malvinas are a part of our history and he said that Argentina wants the inhabitants to stay, but that those who do not wish to take advantage of the benefits that we can provide can go, and we will pay their fares with good will, according to the newspaper.

ARMY SEIZES ARMS, TERRORIST DOCUMENTS

PY100342 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0203 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Jun (NA)--The army commander in chief reported tonight the discovery of weapons and terrorist documents at the warehouse of a moving and storage company in this city. He pointed out that "this fact shows once again the constant activity of the Montoneros gang of criminal terrorists." The following is the text of the army communique:

"The army commander in chief hereby informs the public of an operation carried out on 14 May 1981 at a moving and storage company of this capital, where materiel and explosives were found.

"Investigations carried out by the appropriate government offices permitted the discovery of a trunk which had been stored at the company by two persons who identified themselves as Graciela Alegro and Nestor Martearena. The trunk had been stored together with other furniture such as beds, mattresses, a bedside table, a dining table, a sideboard, etc. The two persons had paid the company's storage fee. The following material was found inside the trunk: a foreign-made RPG-7 rocket launcher; two RPG-7 rockets of the same origin; four foreign made handguns; assorted ammunition and plenty of explosives; an autographed photo of Fimenich with two underage girls; and documents proving the Montoneros' involvement in the terrorist attacks on Dr Klein, Engineer Soldatti and Dr Alemann.

"The documents also reveal the direct participation in the abovementioned attacks of the persons who stored the furniture.

"All of this once again demonstrates the constant activity of the Montonero gang of criminal terrorists and their intention to disturb the country's life with new acts of violence."

SALVADORAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS COUNTRY

Camilion Speaks at Dinner

PY052124 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0012 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Jun (NA)--Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion tonight advocated Latin American unity and warned that "Central America's stability should not be affected by either direct or indirect interference of any kind."

"The Argentine Republic," he said, "is firmly convinced that Latin America should not become a stage for confrontation or rivalries."

The minister made a statement after a dinner given by the Argentine Government for Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena. At the dinner, the visitor received the "Libertador General San Martin" decoration in the grade of grand cross.

In his speech, the Argentine foreign minister advocated "a Latin America united in its diversity, developing peacefully and safeguarding the international community's fundamental principles of coexistence."

After making reference to the cultural and technical-scientific exchange agreements which will be signed tomorrow, Camilion added that Central America's "stability should not be affected by either direct or indirect interference of any kind," and that "the extent of the crisis requires solutions which, taking into account the peoples' self-determination and interests, will respect their sovereignty and prosperity."

Commenting on the Salvadoran situation, he said: "We share the pain of the tragic consequences of the crisis your country is going through. We observe its developments with special interest and attention, and we optimistically expect that the measures adopted by your government, which convey its intention to reach the necessary stability through an institutional integration process, will be strengthened by its sincere commitment and purposes and will permit the meeting of El Salvador's needs."

Then he drew a comparison between "the critical difficulties that my country faced a short time ago and those which yours is now confronting" due to the "terrorist aggression", and he said that "our integrity is tempered and our convictions are strengthened in the face of circumstances which not only affect our countries, our subregions and the whole of Latin America, but the entire world."

Finally, Camilion said that "we are disappointed to see that these facts have not always stirred the international community's conscience." "However," he added, "we hope that the timely reaction of the responsible nations, particularly of Latin America, will lay the groundwork to ultimately eliminate the scourge of international terrorism, and will ensure strict compliance with the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of others."

Ministers Sign Agreements

PY090346 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2250 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 5 Jun (TELAM)--This afternoon the Argentine and Salvadoran foreign ministers, Oscar Camilion and Fidel Chavez Mena, signed two agreements and an exchange note by which Argentina will grant a $15 million credit for the purchase of products and goods.

The ceremony was held in the golden room of the Foreign Ministry and it was attended by Ambassador Enrique Ros, the foreign ministry under secretary; Ambassador Juan Manuel Figueredo Antequera, the foreign ministry under secretary for international economic relations; Victor Binaculli, the Argentine ambassador to Brazil; and Carlos Humberto Figueroa, the Brazilian ambassador to Argentina, among others.

The scientific and technical cooperation agreement aims to promote the effective economic and social development of both countries by applying their scientific and technological knowledge in those areas and sectors of mutual interest that will benefit both countries.

It is also stipulated that a joint scientific and technical commission will be established and that it will be the maximum authority in charge of enforcing the agreement. The agreement stipulates that both countries will have an equal number of delegates appointed to the joint commission and that the agreement will go into force for 5 years as soon as the agreement is approved by the two governments. This agreement can be automatically renewed if the parties involved do not state otherwise.

Foreign Minister on Visit

PY091207 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0039 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Jun (TELAM)--Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena has stated that Argentina is not providing military assistance to his country, nor has it ever provided it, and that no Salvadoran soldiers are being trained here.

The visitors, who talked to correspondents after a meeting held with the Argentine president, categorically stated that El Salvador is struggling to keep its conflict national and to avoid its internationalization. He said that his country could not accept interference of any kind in its internal affairs.

He rejected the idea of accepting another country's mediation in the Salvadoran fight against the guerrillas, who resort to arms to gain status as interlocutor. He also said that power in his country would not be assumed by a minority.

When he talked about his visit to Argentina, he said that its purpose was perfectly clear and that it was merely aimed at conducting negotiations between the two governments. In this regard, he commented on the agreements signed here today, saying that the purchase of industrial plants by his country will help develop the Salvadoran economy.

He avoided giving details about the possible involvement of foreign governments which are supporting guerrilla activities in his country, although he admitted that there were international sectors involved. He mentioned the measures taken by the Salvadoran Government for the implementation of structural reforms and for laying the groundwork for a democratic society.

He said that land reform, underway since March 1980, benefited 70 percent of the rural population, and that both banks and foreign trade had been nationalized. He added that a code ruling relations between labor unions and employers' organizations was being studied.

As for the political situation, he mentioned that the Salvadoran people had never had the chance to vote, since whenever they voted there had either been fraud or the winning candidate was not allowed to take over. Finally, he said that the government could justify its hold on power on the grounds that it will improve the political and economic situation of El Salvador.

Ministers Issue Communique

PY081548 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0050 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Jun (TELAM)--In the joint communique released tonight by San Martin Palace, the Covernment of El Salvador reiterates the firm support of its government for Argentina's undeniable rights over the Malvinas Islands, and stressed the need for a quick and definitive restoration of that territory to Argentine sovereignty.

Both Oscar Camilion and his Salvadoran colleague, Fidel Chavez Mena, agreed that the stability of Central America must not be affected by interference of any type or origin, direct or indirect, and that the seriousness of the political, economic and social crisis that is affecting some countries of the region requires extensive and just solutions which, taking into account the self-determination and interests of the peoples themselves, will ensure respect for their sovereignty and prosperity.

Regarding bilateral relations, the two foreign ministers expressed their firm desire to develop and strengthen them with the objective of achieving closer links between the two countries on a basis of mutual respect and benefit.

Referring to the visit of Chavez Mena, the communique indicates that the existing spheres of cooperation were reviewed and that there has been an advance in the greater integration and exchange in the economic, financial and trade sectors, with special emphasis on the scientific and technical sector.

The Salvadoran foreign minister gave an updated report to the Argentine Government on the situation of internal strife his country is experiencing and described the reforms to which his government is committed which will benefit the population, which includes the desire to call elections in 1982.

They agreed that a solid and stable democracy is the system of government that best responds to the aspirations of the human being, and that within this context they condemn the acts of violence, terrorism and subversion that are seriously disturbing the exercise of democracy and which deeply harm the most elemental rights of the human being.

The two parties analyzed the international economic situation and agreed that a solution to the problems of developing countries cannot be achieved without a harmonious and basic change in the structure of international economic relations through the implementation of a new international economic order based on the principles of equality, justice and reciprocal benefit.

The two foreign ministers reiterated their firm support for the OAS and the United Nations on the basis of a renouncement of the use of force in international relations and respect for the rights of nations to their self-determination, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

They expressed their support for the gradual and progressive establishment of a Latin American common market and are aware of the need to maintain regular contacts at the official and private level in order to identify the sectors and common interests for improved industrial complementation.

JUDGE ORDERS CHILEAN INTO PREVENTIVE CUSTODY

PY041455 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2232 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Rio Gallegos, 3 Jun (NA)--Federal Judge Federico Pinto Kramer today converted into preventive arrest the detention of Chilean Manuel Eduardo Flores Villagran, a naturalized Argentine citizen of Chilean origin who was detained on 5 April 1981 on charges of spying.

In his decision, the judge states that Flores Villagran "had been acting as a courier for the Chilean Army intelligence service."

Pinto Kramer adds that "the confrimation of this has been possible thanks to a memo book seized from Flores Villagran on his detention (5 April) in which a large number of military officers stationed in Santa Cruz Province, were listed."

Pinto Kramer also says that the memo book seized from Flores Villagran while he was traveling toward the Chilean city of Punto Arenas, approximately 300 km southeast of here, listed "the numbers and quality of airplanes earmarked for the Rio Gallegos air base, the number of armored vehicles and the quality and identification of local officials."

He added that for this service Flores Villagran had agreed to a payment of 1 million Argentine pesos for each bit of information plus the cost of tickets for his continuous trips to Chile.

Pinto Kramer explains in his decision that the detainee "has seriously endangered the nation and that his activities can well be considered treason, because as a naturalized Argentine citizen, when he received his citizenship card he swore fidelity to the fatherland."

FEDERAL JUDGE ORDERS RELEASE OF CHILEAN CITIZEN

PY012031 Buenos Aires CRONICA in Spanish 1 Jun 81 p 5

[Excerpt] Rio Gallegos, 31 May (from our correspondent)--Local Federal Judge Federico Pinto Kramer has ordered the conditional freedom of Chilean citizen Rosa Hilda Borde de Villalobos, who was detained on 5 April 1981 and submitted to a judicial trial with five other individuals charged with spying.

CHILEAN CHARTOGRAPHERS' IMPRISONMENT CONFIRMED

PY102300 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2245 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Comodoro Rivadavia, 10 Jun (TELAM)--The federal appeals court of this city today confirmed the preventive imprisonment of the Chilean chartographers that were arrested on 21 January 1981 in the neighborhood of El Candor Lake, Santa Cruz Province, but only for the crime that is contained in article 228 of the penal code, which indicates that a 6-month to 3-year sentence can be handed down against those who without the appropriate authorization carry out or order the carrying out of acts of authority of a foreign country in the territory of the republic.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS NAMED--(NA)--Military sources confirmed the appointment of Generals Santiago Omar Riveros, Jose Montes and Julio Cesar Etchegoyen as Argentina's ambassadors to Uruguay, Chile and Turkey, respectively. General Carlos Laidlaw has been confirmed as ambassador to Paraguay and General Luis Warckmaister as ambassador to Egypt. [Text] [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 5 Jun 81 p 11 PY]

COMMANDERS REJECT PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION RUMORS

PY101652 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0025 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 9 Jun (LATIN-REUTER)--The commanders of the Bolivian Army and Air Force today rejected rumors of an alleged campaign for presidential succession in the armed forces.

Generals Humberto Cayoja Riart and Waldo Bernal Pereira, members of the supreme junta of commanders, made statements tonight on their position on the current political situation in this country. They also said that on 6 August the country will begin the second stage of the process initiated by the military institution.

At a news conference given at Miraflores army headquarters in this capital, General Cayoja stated that some remarks have been circulating during the past few days trying to make it appear as if we were running an electoral campaign.

General Cayoja made reference to expressions of solidarity extended from abroad by former Presidents Walter Guevara Arze, Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez and Victor Paz Estenssoro.

I am thankful for these expressions of solidarity, but I want to make it clear that I have no commitment with any sector or political party. I am essentially an institutionalist with no inclinations toward any political party, General Cayoja stated.

He added that all political sectors must give up hope of recruiting me for their ranks, commenting on remarks made by prominent political leaders. He added that I am convinced that we military officers cannot run a presidential succession campaign.

General Anez Rivero, who accompanied Cayoja during the news conference, thanked former President Paz Estanssoro for the expressions of solidarity he extended, but said: I disagree with his remarks on a presidential succession campaign.

I am not participating and I will not participate in any electoral campaign, Anez Rivero stated.

Air Force Commander General Bernal Pereira also stated that at this moment the commanders of the armed forces are not conducting any presidential succession campaign.

Bernal Pereira talked with reporters on leaving Government Palace after a meeting with President Luis Garcia Meza. He was also mentioned by Paz Estenssoro as one of the most serious candidates to assume the Presidency. Paz Estenssoro is a politician and, therefore, I cannot give any answer to this, Bernal Pereira stated.

Military sources told this agency that the commanders of the three branches will hold a new meeting this weekend to continue discussing the Bolivian political and administrative future.

Fifteen days ago President Luis Garcia Meza asked his colleagues to help him elect a successor to whom he would transfer power on 6 August, thus beginning the second stage of the national reconstruction process.

ARMY COMMAND DESIGNATES NEW CITE COMMANDER

PY101847 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1805 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 10 Jun (TELAM)--Lt Col Mario Morales Murillo has been designated commander of the Special Forces Training Center (CITE), by decision of the army general command.

Morales Murillo will replace Lt Col Emilio Lanza Armaza, who headed a second armed insurrection on 26 May against the government headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

It has been indicated that Colonel Lanza, who had been discharged with eight officers from the same unit, would be sent into exile within the next few days.

PRESIDENT DENIES RUMORS ON MONETARY DEVALUATION

PY091924 Paris AFP in Spanish 1606 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 6 Jun (AFP)--Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza stated here today that while I am president and despite the adverse conditions, there will be no monetary devaluation. He thus rebuffed persistent rumors about measures to devaluate the national peso.

He indicated that the government is concerned about this situation, and added that no decision has been made in this regard at the cabinet meeting. Bolivian Central Bank President Marcelo Montero and Finance Minister Jorge Tamayo Ramos participated in the meeting.

The Central Bank president stated that there will be no devaluation of the Bolivian peso, and that the rumors on possible devaluation are only speculations. These have been circulating for 4 days.

It has been recalled that the International Monetary Fund, in its policy of supporting the country, had suggested that the Finance Ministry implement economic measures, including the devaluation of the Bolivian peso.

EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES GRANT FINANCIAL CREDITS

PY100052 Paris AFP in Spanish 1529 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] La Paz, 8 Jun (AFP)--The Bolivian Foreign Ministry announced today that the GDR, Romania, Yugoslavia, Poland, Hungary and other socialist countries will grant credits of $120 million to Bolivia.

It was reported that the loans will be earmarked for industrial projects, public health, energy and other sectors. Amortization terms range from 10 to 12 years and annual interest rates from 2.5 to 8 percent.

It was announced that the GDR offered Bolivia $20 million for hospital equipment. The amortization term for this loan is 10 years and the annual rate is 7.5 percent.

The GDR also offered $7.3 million for the Agrarian University, which will be inaugurated on 2 August, when Indians' Day will be commemorated.

Bulgaria offered $12 million for industrial projects, with a 12-year amortization term and a 2.5 percent annual interest rate.

A $30 millon Hungarian credit will be earmarked for the telecommunications sector, and Poland has promised a still undermined amount for oil refineries and pipelines.

Romania offered $20 million for oil equipment and machinery, and $10 million for industrial plants and equipment.

Finally, Yugoslavia offered Bolivia a $20 million credit, with a 7-year amortization term and a 7-percent annual interest rate.

TWO ARRESTED ARGENTINE OFFICERS RELEASED

President Announces Release

PY110224 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0105 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text of speech addressed to the nation by Chilean President Augusto Pinochet in Santiago--presumably live]

[Text] Fellow countrymen:

As you all know, His Holiness Pope John Paul II, in his role as mediator of the Chilean-Argentine southern border conflict, upon his return to the Vatican after the attack on him, has especially requested Argentina and Chile to adopt strong measures to ease the tension in the atmosphere which prevails between them. He made this appeal in keeping with the solemn commitment undertaken by the respective governments through the second agreement signed in Montevideo and which, at that time, the Holy Father considered necessary to be able to end the mediation successfully.

This request of the august mediator creates a new direct link between Chile and the Holy See; therefore, our government has immediately answered his holiness' appeal in a positive way and has adopted effective and appropriate measures to ease the tension. One of them has been to release the persons arrested on charges of activities which are to the detriment of national security. In this regard, two groups of Argentine citizens were handed over to the nunciature in Santiago on 8 and 9 June.

The Chilean Government is now placing the two Argentine officers, who were arrested on 25 April 1981, at the disposal of the holy father through his representative, the Apostolic Nuncio.

Through this new measure, the Chilean Government has released all the Argentine citizens who were under arrest in the country on charges which have already been pointed out. In doing so it also fully complied and satisfied his holiness' appeal and once again has reiterated its desire to cooperate with his holiness' efforts to end the mediation process successfully.

The spiritual and moral authority of his holiness is an unquestionable guarantee that the measures to ease the tension which he has requested of both Chile and Argentina will be promptly and entirely fulfilled and that they will serve to effectively establish an atmosphere of confidence and friendship favorable for the noble objective which the august mediator is pursuing.

Officers Arrive at Nunciature

PY110032 Paris AFP in Spanish 0207 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 10 Jun (AFP)--The Argentine Army officers, Maj Raul Barileau and 1st Lt Oscar Santos, who were released tonight by the Chilean Government, entered the Apostolic Nunciature here at 2105 (0105 GMT).

The Apostolic Nuncio, Msgr Angelo Odano, said: "We, in the house of the pope, welcome the friends from Argentina. Chile and Argentina are sister peoples and today they have given proof of their fraternity. We hope that the day of reconcilliation has arrived."

The nuncio was asked when the two military officers would travel to Argentina and he answered that they would leave on the first flight tonight, although he indicated that he would have no trouble in putting them up for the night in his house.

PRESIDENT TURBAY NOTES SOVEREIGNTY OVER SAN ANDRES

PA102027 Paris AFP in Spanish 1518 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Bogota, 10 Jun (AFP)--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala announced here today that Colombia, through an economic and social development program, will continue exercising its sovereignty over the islands in the Caribbean, San Andres and Providencia, that Nicaragua is claiming.

The president said that his government will soon install a new 5,000 kW electric plant in the archipelago, which has been enduring a serious reduction of this public service for the past 3 months.

The plant that supplies energy to San Andres was seriously damaged and it is being repaired by foreign and Colombian technicians, but until the repair work is finished, the island will have a supplemental plant.

The islands of San Andres and Providencia and the Cays of Roncador, Serrana and Quitasueno are being claimed by Nicaragua, which does not recognize a treaty signed between the two countries in 1928.

Colombia has stated that San Andres and the cays belong to it and President Turbay has stated that, with the infrastructure projects being carried out to improve services, Colombia will continue exercising its sovereignty there.

BARRANQUILLA STUDENTS RIOT, CLASH WITH POLICE

PA100405 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Barranquilla--Violent stoning incidents between policemen and army troops on one side and students of Atlantico University on the other side occurred here, with an undetermined number of injured and arrested students. An urban service bus was destroyed in the disorders.

At this time Atlantico University is surrounded by army troops and policemen and there are at least 2,000 people inside, it has just been reported.

Classes at Atlantico University, the scene of violent stoning incidents, were suspended until Monday, the authorities told Supernoticias [name of newscast]. Some 16,000 students are affected by this measure.

At this time, a group of faculty members is occupying the university's installations under the close watch of the authorities. Peace was restored by the police following the disorders.

ILV ANNOUNCES IT WILL REMAIN ANOTHER 15 YEARS

PA100352 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Following a long silence due to the death of Chester Allen Bitterman at the hands of supposed guerrillas, the Summer Institute of Linguistics [ILV] said it must remain in this country at least another 15 years to complete the work begun on the study of 15 Indian languages across the territory of Colombia.

(Roberto Liver), representative of the organization in Bogota, said that the ILV is analyzing Indian languages and cultures, orientating them toward the assimilation of culture and their present (?situation). The controversial institute of American origin is researching 35 tribes which include more than 200,000 Colombian natives.

ZAMBRANO TO DISCUSS BORDER CONFLICT ON UK VISIT

PA071935 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0939 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Caracas, 5 Jun (LATIN-REUTER)--Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco said here that the UK agrees with the Venezuelan proposal to reach a practical solution in the border conflict with Guyana.

In talks with the press, Zambrano commented last night on Venezuelan relations, particularly with Guyana and Colombia, neighboring countries with which Venezuela is negotiating to define border areas.

Zambrano discussed his upcoming trip to the UK which will be aimed at stating the Venezuelan position regarding the territorial claim over Essequibo, which makes up 2/3 of Guyana and has oil, uranium, diamonds and other important natural resources.

Venezuela and Guyana will resume negotiations in 1982 when the "Port-of-Spain Protocol," signed in 1970, will expire. This agreement froze negotiations for 12 years.

Prior to this, the two nations signed the "Geneva Agreement" which the UK participated in shortly before it granted independence to Guyana, its former colony.

The foreign minister reported that he will be accompanied by Marcos Falcon Briceno and Edecio la Riva, chairmen of the Foreign Policy Committees of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, and will invite former Foreign Minister Ignacio Iribarren Borges, who signed the "Geneva Agreement" in 1961, to go with him.

ENERGY MINISTER ON OIL SITUATION, PROSPECTS

PA101852 Paris AFP in Spanish 1521 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Caracas, 10 Jun (AFP)--Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti believes the current situation of oil markets to be difficult, but not critical.

The minister expressed this following a high-level meeting with officials of the country's oil sector, who assessed the international situation and all the aspects which might influence the trend of the oil market, as well as the Venezuelan situation within this context and prospects for Venezuelan oil.

According to the minister, although Venezuela does not have a pessimistic view of the oil situation, it is possible that in the coming months there may be a difficult and unstable situation in the market.

Calderon Berti, who is currently accompanying President Luis Herrera Campins on his visit to Switzerland, stressed that, within the world oil market, what Saudi Arabia does is highly important, hence the great importance that is attached to the meeting to be held Sunday in Geneva between the Venezuelan president and King Khalid.

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON REAGAN-LOPEZ PORTILLO TALKS

Foreign Relations Secretary

FL101530 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jun 81

[By special correspondent Enrique Alvarez Manilla]

[Excerpt] Washington, 9 Jun (NOTIMEX)--The main points discussed by Mexican and U.S. Presidents Jose Lopez Portillo and Ronald Reagan were the possibility of implementing a development plan for Latin America, the exclusion of military elements from that aid, and the various proposals to tackle the problem of Mexicans living illegally in the United States.

During a news conference held this afternoon after President Jose Lopez Portillo departed for Mexico from Andrews Air Force Base, Mexican Foreign Relations Secretary Jorge Castaneda gave details of the various subjects and agreements which had been reached.

Castaneda de la Rosa explained that the United States proposed the implementation of an economic development plan for Central America through which all the countries of the region would reap benefits and thus achieve proper political stability. The secretary added that the Mexican president expressed support in principle for a plan of this nature, but that he raised three conditions which should be fulfilled to prevent the danger that the aid be distorted to serve other purposes. In Lopez Portillo's opinion, these three conditions are: The economic aid should not be tied to military aid; the allotted funds should not be a political instrument for the struggle against the Soviet Union and communism in the region; and no country of the region should be excluded.

Jorge Castaneda reported that U.S. officials stated that it is not a question of a "mini-Marshall Plan" but rather a plan for the integral development of the Central American nations. The Mexican president stated that the proposal will be studied in depth and that consultations also will be made with Canada and the Central American countries in order to decide what practical measures will be taken in the end.

The Mexican foreign relations secretary added that, regarding bilateral relations, it was agreed to create two commissions to begin with: a general commission which will deal with all questions of international policy and a special commission to handle matters of trade. In the future, other similar organizations will be created, if believed suitable.

The subjects of fishing and the Law of the Sea were discussed in a general way, while energy questions were not mentioned by either of the two presidents.

The foreign relations secretary spoke of the problem of undocumented Mexicans and explained some of the proposals made by the U.S. Government which will be studied by the commission already formed by the two countries. The possibility was mentioned of granting temporary permits to 50,000 undocumented Mexicans per year or of legalizing the migration situation in which 1.5 million Mexicans find themselves in U.S. territory. There was another proposal to legalize the residence status of the 1.2 million Mexicans who have been living illegally in U.S. territory for 3 to 5 years, to grant them so-called "amnesty" and to punish contractors who are making a business out of trafficking them as a labor force.

Politicians Comment

FL101308 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0115 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Jun (NOTIMEX)--"There is political stability in the country," Secretary of Government Enrique Olivares Santana has asserted.

The president of the Grand Senate Committee, Joaquin Gamboa Pascoe; and the president of the Chamber of Deputies, Luis Marcelino Farias, expressed agreement. They were interviewed during a reception given at the presidential hangar in honor of President of the Republic Jose Lopez Portillo upon his return from Washington, where he held talks with Ronald Reagan.

All officials also agreed that there is no political divisionism, referring to the resignation of Mexican Petroleum--Pemex--Director Jorge Diaz Serrano. Javier Garcia Paniagua, president of the Institutional Revolutionary Party--PRI--asserted: "All Mexicans, members of the PRI or not, should be proud of a president such as Jose Lopez Portillo." Carlos Hank Gonzalez, governor of the Federal District, commented that the talks held with the U.S. President will have positive results, and added that he believes in Ronald Reagan's good intentions.

CUBAN-MEXICAN TIES UNCHANGED DESPITE CANCUN SUMMIT

PA100448 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Mexico's good relations with Cuba will not be affected if our country does not attend the forthcoming North-South summit to be held in Cancun in October, stated the president of the Cuba-Mexico Bilateral Committee. The official described Mexico's attitude toward Cuba as cordial and one of mutual understanding and added that good relations will continue whether or not the Antillean delegation goes to Cancun.

On his part, the cultural attache of the Cuban Embassy in our country, who is attending the second bilateral meeting of the Mixed-Business Committee, referring to the sugar they sell us, said that Cuba is selling sugar to Mexico only because of the current circumstances in Mexico. He said that Cuba expects Mexico to resolve its sugar problem this year by utilizing the 200,000 tons exported (?by) our country. If there has to be any increase, it is up to the Mexican Government to make the request, he concluded.

In addition, the Cuban official said: We have 56 technicians in this country who are meeting all the needs of the sugar industry, including farming, because our objective is to cooperate with Mexico so that it will emerge from this sugar problem.

At the close of the interview, the president of the Cuba-Mexico Bilateral Committee explained that the reason for his visit is to attend the second meeting of the Mexico-Cuba Mixed-Business Committee, which will discuss such problems as commercial relations. Both nations will report on economic development at the meeting.

COUNTRY'S PROVEN PETROLEUM RESERVES REPORTED

FL101940 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1705 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Jun (NOTIMEX)--Mexico's proven petroleum reserves total 60,126,000,000 barrels, which is a 31.3-percent increase compared with those existing in December 1979, which totaled 45,803,000,000 barrels. The figures appear in the "1980 Work Report," published by the state enterprise Mexican Petroleum, and they show that the proven reserves grew spectacularly when the deposits of the Kutz, HA and EK fields were incorporated and the Campeche maritime area in southeast Mexico was explored.

The reserves on 31 December 1980 are composed of 44,161,000,000 barrels of crude (73 percent), 6,063,000,000 barrels of liquid gas (5 percent) and 12,902,000,000 barrels of dry gas equivalent to crude (22 percent).

The enterprise, whose director general is now Julio Roddlfo Moctezuma Cid, has reserves for 62 years, taking into account last year's total hydrocarbon production.

Studies made by Mexican Petroleum have led to an estimate of probable reserves on 31 December totaling 38,042,000,000 barrels and potential reserves, which include proven and probable reserves, totaling 250,000,000,000 barrels.

ISRAELI RAID CONDEMNED, MINI-MARSHALL PLAN BACKED

PA110300 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] The Panamanian Government has condemned the Israeli attack on a nuclear plant in Iraq. The official communique was released today during the cabinet meeting held in the Presidency. The communique was released by Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca.

[Begin recording] [Illueca] In order to inform local and foreign public opinion, I shall read this brief statement by the Panamanian Government. It reads as follows:

The Israeli Air Force attack which destroyed a nuclear plant built by France on Iraqi territory is incompatible with the peace ideals of the United Nations. The Panamanian Government, a member of the UN Security Council, emphatically condemns this aggression which violates the principles of the nonuse of force in international relations.

In the opinion of the Panamanian Government, this inexcusable action dramatically deteriorates the difficult situation existing in the Middle East and endangers world peace.

[Question] Speaking of another matter of interest, we would like to know Panama's attitude toward the mini-Marshall Plan proposed by the United States and supported by the German Government, now that Mexico has approved it and statements were issued today by Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry officials rejecting this plan and claiming that it is a U.S. intervention in Central America. What is Panama's attitude?

[Answer] The attitude of Panama and President Royo is to help any program seeking to meet the vital needs of our peoples, as long as it maintains respect for our sovereignty, dignity and jurisdiction. Such a plan must have our support. Perhaps Nicaragua has objected to the name Marshall for political reasons; maybe another name could be found.

ILLUECA: HIGH-LEVEL MEETINGS TO BE HELD IN PANAMA

PA102105 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 10 Jun 81 p 1

[Article by journalism student Evisabel Fabrega Atehortua]

[Text] Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca has told MATUTINO that a high-level meeting and a Central American minisummit will be held in Panama in the near future.

The high-level meeting to discuss economic relations between Latin America and the United States will be held at the request of SELA.

Illueca said that SELA, considering the symmetry [as published] that exists in relations between Latin America and the United States, has contracted specialists to carry out individual studies.

The minisummit, in which all the Central American countries are to participate, is the result of a Costa Rican proposal that the Central American dialogue be resumed at the highest level.

The minisummit will be preceded by a meeting of ministers, possibly in Tegucigalpa, to determine the date of the meeting of all the presidents of the area.

NATIONALIST LIBERAL MOVEMENT DEFINES POSITION

PA110132 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Jun 81 p 3 C

["Manifesto to the country" issued by the Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement, date not given]

[Text] Countrymen: It is a fact that from the moment it emerged as an independent state; the Panamanian nation saw itself on a number of occasions subjected to situations of upheaval and to periodic crises that affected its development. Nonetheless, the country advanced because every day, Panamanians at every social, economic and political level tried to overcome the existing deficiencies and tried to search for a decent, noble and better form of coexistence which would finally lead the republic to the fulfillment of its very high destiny.

But it is at this time that the group of men to whom the nation had assigned the noble task of protecting the republican institutions, which had been designed within the framework of the democratic constitution ruling us, decided to break their oaths, turn against the republic the very weapons that had been given them for its defense and protection and, in a tragic series of events, proceeded to establish a military regime that for more than 12 years has claimed to represent all Panamanians.

The outrage was so unforeseen and unjustified and was carried out with such unusual violence, that the country, astonished, plunged into profound despair for a long time. The authors of the attack took care to deepen this despair every day through irrational and malicious repression, which was largely aimed at keeping the nation paralyzed, a victim of dejection, anguish and fear. Later, pushed by the pressure of facts and circumstances that they could not prevent and that forced them to quickly give back to Panamanians the freedoms they had seized, they shrewdly put on--in order not to restore these freedoms--the mask of a civilian representativity that is incapable of dissembling the lengthy de facto regime that oppresses the nation.

Finally, the vital impulse of the Isthmians has begun to overcome these injustices. In a disorganized way, at first, through groups of professionals, workers, students, teachers and professors, and later through businessmen, and finally, everywhere and through all types of organizations, the Panamanian people have begun the civic struggle that will put an end to the present dark night.

The indomitable spirit of nonconformity that moves us all and our unflagging determination to recover our lost freedom and to replace the pseudopublic institutions, which the dictatorship has used to cover up the all-embracing and unlimited powers that it employed to annihilate the moral, political, economic and social values of the nation, augur the prompt reestablishment of decorum, decency and general well-being.

Those of us who have signed this document are a part of the legion of Panamanians impatiently seeking the return of truth, democracy, and freedom; who aspire to the establishment of a truly legal regime that will guide the lives of the Isthmians which today are submitted to the capricious untimely and often absurd decisions made by only a handful of men and at most times by just one man.

Along the paths of peaceful resistance which dismiss in advance any form of violence, we come today before the Panamanian people, with nothing to hide and nothing to fear, to say that we have constituted a liberal, republican and nationalist political movement which, with its banners of dignity and courage raised high, will take its place in the first rank in the great action that the Panamanian people will undertake in order to bring about the resurgence of the country's democratic institutions.

We believe in the dignity of the human being, in political pluralism, in the equality of men, in freedom of expression and creed; we believe in the right to work and in social justice; in individual initiative; but above all, we believe in freedom as the supreme good of human beings.

Aware of the urgent tasks that must be carried out, aware of the resistance and obstacles that must be overcome, we promise to coordinate efforts with the political organizations of liberal, republican, nationalist and truly democratic ideology in order to fight and defeat the regime currently misruling us and the system established through violent imposition. We promise to replace it with a representative government elected by the people in presidential elections free from official imposition and military intervention.

Compatriots, we hope that the struggle begun today by the Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement will be the vehicle used in the civic battle that the nation is about to fight for the recovery of its decorum as a free country. For this reason we invite each man, each woman, each citizen, to participate alongside us in the sincere effort, in the very noble task that we intend to carry out on behalf of the health and greatness of the fatherland.

[Signed]

Cesar Arrocha Graell
President

Abraham Pretto
Vice president

Guillermo Quijano Jr
Vice president

Alonso Fernandez
Treasurer

Carlos Lucas Lopez
Deputy treasurer

Manuel Solis Palma
Secretary

Luis G. Casco Arias
Under secretary

Guillermo Ford
Member

Political Committee:

Bernardino Gonzalez Ruiz
Alfredo Ramirez
Gilberto Arias G.
Mario Galindo H.
Julio Linares
Edgardo Carles
Ramon Morales Quijano
Rene Crespo
Otilia A. de Tejeira
Francisco Cornejo
Generoso Carles
Jose Sitton
Jorge Velarde
Miguel A. Moreno Gongora
Ruben de la Rosa
Jose Encarnacion Burgos
Ricardo Aleman
Elio Arrocha P.
Mario Torraza
Angela de Pinzon
Manuel Maria Moreno Jr
Thelma de Restrepo
Ricardo Duran
Maximino Ballesteros
Ruben Merel
Tomas Jacome
Roberto Endara
Carlos Pinto Arosemena
Carlos Andrade
Leo Gonzalez Jr
Julio Cesar Eleta
Demetrio Pinzon
Cesar Forero
Juan Pablo Herrena

BELIZE

PRICE, MINISTERS TO GO TO LONDON FOR TALKS

FL102329 Bridgetown CANA in English 2316 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Belmopan, Belize, 10 Jun (CANA)--Premier George Price will be heading the Belizean delegation to the second round of negotiations with Britain and Guatemala in London from Monday, 15 June, his office announced here today.

The premier will be accompanied by the minister of state, Mr Vernon Courtenay, [and] the minister of health, housing and cooperatives, Mr Assad Shoman, who is currently visiting Venezuela.

In a recent statement here the deputy premier, Mr Carl Rogers, who had led the delegation to the New York discussions, had said that the coming second round could be the final session. However, the minister of state, Mr Courtenay, today sounded a warning that there are still dangers lurking in the negotiations on the "heads of agreement." He said that the Guatemalan Government could still make unjustifiable demands which the Belizean Government would not be able to accept.

VENEZUELANS ARRIVE TO LOBBY FOR ESSEQUIBO CLAIM

FL102315 Bridgetown CANA in English 2248 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Belmopan, Belize, 10 Jun (CANA)--Venezuelan ambassador to the Organization of American States (OAS), Senor Hilarion Cardozo, and other high Venezuelan officials arrived in Belize today for talks with Premier George Price.

The purpose of the visit is to inform Belize about the Venezuelan position regarding the dispute with Guyana over the Essequibo territory. The ambassador said that Venezuela wished to have the dispute resolved through peaceful dialogue within the terms of the Geneva agreement of 1966. Venezuela was not prepared to renew the protocol of Port of Spain of 1970, which froze the dispute for 12 years.

Senor Cardozo has come as special emissary from Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins.

COSTA RICA

SOVIET AMBASSADOR TRANSFERRED TO BRAZIL

PA101919 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Vladimir Chernyshev, Soviet ambassador to Costa Rica, will be transferred by his government to Brazil, where he will hold the same post. Chernyshev will leave the country at the end of this month to assume his new duties. He was ambassador here for more than 2 years. The Russian ambassador, who speaks Spanish perfectly, is an expert in Latin American affairs.

Chernyshev bade farewell to Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus. In reporting the decision of his government to transfer him to Brazil, he took the opportunity to deliver the Soviet petition for the approval of the new head of the Soviet diplomatic mission in Costa Rica.

The Costa Rican Government will decide on this approval next week.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE SAYS $400 MILLION IN AID NEEDED A YEAR

PA110150 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0648 GMT 10 Jun 81

[By Jos Katigbak]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 10 Jun (LATIN-REUTER)--President Jose Napoleon Duarte has estimated that El Salvador will need at least $400 million a year in economic aid, credits and "some military equipment" in the next 3 years to solve the crisis affecting this Central American country.

The president told LATIN-REUTER in an interview that he has no doubts that peace and order will eventually be reestablished in this poor and overpopulated country but that this will require time and money.

Referring to U.S. statements that the Salvadoran guerrillas were receiving arms from the Soviet bloc through Cuba and Nicaragua, Duarte indicated that "the Salvadoran conflict has become a geopolitical struggle and our country's capacity to confront a geopolitical struggle is limited."

He said that the foreign aid that the guerrilla forces have received has reduced the government's capacity to control the violence that has caused more than 20,000 victims since it broke out last year. He did not specify the amount of alleged aid the leftist guerrillas have received, but he did say that it was substantial.

The president admitted that the root of the Salvadoran crisis is the social inequality that has existed in the country for decades.

A peasant insurrection in 1932 that was put down with the loss of about 30,000 lives helped put into power the first of a long list of army officers who have ruled El Salvador.

Duarte, who was appointed president of the ruling civilian-military junta in December 1980, is the first civilian chief of state in 50 years. He was invited to return from exile by a group of liberal army officers after the overthrow of President Carlos Humberto Romero in a bloodless coup in October 1979.

President Duarte has asked for help not only from the United States but also from other Western democracies because according to him, El Salvador is part of the East-West confrontation.

He indicated that the drop in the international prices of coffee, El Salvador's main export, has made the need for foreign aid to his government more urgent.

"We need the aid to compensate for our losses," he said.

He added that more military assistance is needed, but he refused to give details, indicating that this should be done by the Defense Ministry.

DUARTE SAYS FUTURE DEPENDS ON ELECTIONS

PA101440 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1845 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] We guarantee, with our democratic honor, that the elections will be free and honest. The government and the armed forces have pledged to guarantee the process inviting observers to witness it, junta President Jose Napoleon Duarte said.

He noted that in addition to organizing the elections, the government is paving the way for them through a real study of the situation, its characteristics and circumstances. He said that the work is arduous but it must be carried out as the only alternative for finding peace.

Asked how many will go to the polls, taking the country's situation into consideration, he said that the figures are not important but the holding of the event is because the country's future depends on it.

He said that contrary to what the extreme leftwing thinks, there is only one path in our country: the electoral process.

DUARTE SAYS SUMIT WITH GUATEMALA, HONDURAS OFF

PA110326 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] San Salvador--A possible meeting of the presidents of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras, about which there have been insistent rumors in recent weeks, has been discarded for the present, Salvadoran President Napoleon Duarte said.

He admitted, however, that this summit meeting could be held during the signing of a multiple nationality agreement for the citizens of these three countries a bill now under consideration and whose existence has not been admitted. Duarte said that a resolution on a multiple nationality is being drafted.

When the study is completed, in view of its great importance, it is possible that the heads of state could attend the signing ceremony, he said.

MINISTER AT ILO 'REFUTES LIES' ON SITUATION

PA102232 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1842 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Julio Alfredo Samayoa, minister of labor and social welfare, is engaged in the important task of reporting on the Salvadoran situation to the 77th ILO meeting being held in Geneva, Switzerland.

Dr Samayoa has held special meetings with Mr Francis Blanchard, general director of the ILO office, as well as with the labor ministers of Central America and Panama and of other countries of Latin America, the Caribbean and North America.

The meetings have been satisfactory since, in addition to hearing Dr Samayoa's report on the Salvadoran situation, other common problems such as inflation, unemployment and professional training have been discussed as well as the special world-wide problem of the handicapped and the critically disabled.

As head of the Salvadoran delegation at the ILO, Dr Samayoa will [passage indistinct] on Thursday, 11 June, (?where) he will explain the recovery program currently being conducted in El Salvador through the programs initiated by the revolutionary government junta.

On that same date, Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins will (?speak) as a special guest to the 77th ILO meeting, (?stressing) that Venezuela supports the program of the Salvadoran Government junta being carried out for the well-being of the nation.

ARMED FORCES' PERFORMANCE PROVES HIGH MORALE

PA110036 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1839 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Commentary: "The Armed Forces' Combat Morale Is Always High"]

[Text] The armed forces have given the most positive proof of their republican ideals by relentlessly pursuing the bands of subversives that have become the worst enemies of our country and our people.

While the working people rest to recover the energy they need in order to engage in constructive work, the officer, the soldier, the national guardsman, the rural policeman, the national police and all the elements of the army and the security forces are actively and constantly watching to completely eliminate all the aggressive attempts of the terrorists who only cause destruction and death.

The high combat morale of all the members of the armed forces cannot be disputed because, in pursuing the subversive groups, they do so with a well-rooted sense of patriotism and are clearly convinced that they are serving their people, those people who are showing their love for work and their support for those who defend them from the cunning aggression of international communism.

The groups of subversive gangsters are becoming increasingly disjointed and have been left alone to commit acts of terrorism, to harass and murder peasants, to destroy sources of labor and to commit all kinds of attacks against the people.

But this nefarious attitude must end sooner or later and the people, along with their armed forces and their government, will sing the hymn of peace.

FMLN CENTRAL FRONT COMMUNIQUE ON EARLY JUNE ACTION

PA101711 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 10 Jun 81

[War bulletin from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] Fierce clashes have taken place along the northern zone of the central front. The enemy has tried to regain the positions they lost. Their worst handicap has been their inability to move along the highways freely, and their efforts to supply their garrisons by helicopter have been a big problem for them.

On 1 June, an enemy convoy was ambushed between kms 65 and 67 of the northern main highway. The enemy lost two men there.

On 2 June, the enemy penetrated as far as Guarjila on the Chalatenango-Las Flores Highway with a platoon. Our forces engaged the enemy there and in Santa Anita and Gallineros. Later on, our units located around San Jose las Flores cut off the enemy supply line and took away all their supplies.

At 2200 of the same day, militia units cut off the road from San Antonio de la Cruz to the 5 de Noviembre Hydroelectric Dam.

At 0240 on 3 June, a sappers' squad blew up the strategic bridge over the Asambio River, which connected the garrisons of Chalatenango and El Paraiso. A few hours earlier the enemy had sent a company to Chalatenango, where they set up four cannons and a tank.

At 0700 of the same day, a Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] harassed the enemy in Arcatao, a border village, killing one soldier.

At 0715, the enemy sent a company to El (?Tule) Hill or El Gallinero located between Chalatenango and Guarjila. After a 4-hour battle, the enemy had lost four men.

At 0730, our units from the people's army surrounded an enemy platoon in Guarjila. The enemy answered with heavy mortar and rifle fire.

At 1005, the enemy harassed our positions in Portillo del Norte, south of San Isidro Labrado. No casualties were reported. In the meantime in Santa Anita, north of San Antonio la Cruz, the enemy launched an attack at 0600 against our positions. They were repelled at 1300. The enemy lost six men in this action. In our ranks, only two companeros were slightly wounded.

At 1500, the enemy started an intense mortar attack against El Jicaro in an attempt to penetrate San Miguelito and La Laguna through the southside of Las Vueltas.

At 1600, the enemy's air force machinegunned the area of Garjila and El Gallinero. Our warriors repelled the enemy's attack in San Miguelito, forcing them to withdraw. The enemy lost 10 men in this operation. On our side there were no casualties. Later on the enemy occupied El Gallinero and our soldiers stopped their advance between El Gallinero, La Laguna, Loma Redonda Hill and El Varillon Hill.

At 0615 on 7 June, barricades were set up at km 66 of the northern main highway in the direction of La Palma. At 0700, the enemy attacked our companeros who repelled the attack, killing three soldiers. Our forces did not report any casualties. In the zone of Chalatenango, Guarjila and Las Vueltas fierce clashes are still going on.

Early this morning, our forces attacked the enemy's positions between Chalatenango and Las Vueltas, causing 10 casualties. The enemy is trying to advance with a company along the Las Minas village on the highway to Las Vueltas.

At 0930, a helicopter carrying supplies to Las Vueltas was attacked by one of our anti-aircraft units.

The enemy continued the mortar and cannon attack against El Jicaro from 0700 until 1200. Fierce clashes continued into the afternoon along the highway from Chalatenango to Las Vueltas. The enemy's aircraft strafed the area of Guarjila. At 1500 it resumed the mortar and cannon attack against El Jicaro, El Potrero, El (?Ticahuite) and tried to send a company through El Gallinero and El Varillon Hill and another through the Las Vueltas road near the village Las Minas.

At 1620, the enemy was repelled and stopped in Las Minas. We still do not have information regarding the number of casualties inflicted on the enemy. Meanwhile fighting is still going on in Totonico where the enemy has had to request reinforcements.

The enemy counterattacked our position in [words indistinct] strafing our position from the helicopters without causing any casualties to our forces.

Units from our people's army carried out another attack against the enemy in Arcatao, causing them two casualties. No casualties were reported on our side.

PEASANTS SAY GUERRILLAS OCCUPY HOMES, SCHOOLS

PA102225 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 9 Jun 81 p 1

[Excerpts] Two peasants from Santa Clara, San Vicente Department, who were kidnapped by a group of terrorists from whom they subsequently escaped, reported to the armed forces that private houses, rural schools and health centers have been turned into subversive headquarters in that region.

They said that in Amatitan Arriba Canton there is a guerrilla headquarters set up in the house of Alonso Rodriguez, who is the brother of a priest named Rodriguez, who is a guerrilla commander. In the yard they saw many men armed with rifles and carbines, and inside the house there were more men around a table looking at big papers (maps and plans).

They also said that there is another headquarters in Amatitan Arriba Canton, and another one in the house of Alonso Iraheta in San Jeronimo Canton. There is yet another headquarters in the local school there. They said that in Palo Grande Canton the health clinic has been turned into a subversive operations center, from which they emerge at night to steal cattle and attack villages.

GUATEMALA

SABOTAGE SAID TO BE PART OF GUERRILLA OFFENSIVE

PA101805 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Carlos Toledo Vielman, public relations secretary for the presidency, said that the acts of violence and sabotage committed against important productive sources in the country are part of a large guerrilla offensive against Guatemala promoted by Cuba and Nicaragua from abroad. He was referring to the recent attack against the MIA company installations in [names indistinct].

Toledo Vielman added that the national army has confirmed that it has strong indications that subversive elements from Havana and Managua have infiltrated into the clandestine armed organizations operating in Guatemalan territory.

BROTHER OF DEPUTY EDUCATION MINISTER KIDNAPPED

PA102017 Paris AFP in Spanish 1821 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Jun (AFP)--It was learned here today that Oscar Sierra Coronado, a teacher and brother of the Guatemalan deputy education minister, was kidnapped with his wife on Monday. The heavily armed captors arrived at Sierra Coronado's residence in a downtown sector of this capital and took him and his wife, Elcira de Sierra, by force.

No clandestine group has yet claimed responsibility for the action.

This is the second kidnapping of relatives of officials in less than 1 week. Six days ago unidentified men kidnapped Nery Lucas, President Romeo Lucas Garcia's nephew.

Lisandro Sierra, the deputy education minister, is currently outside the country on official business, and the government has not yet said anything about this incident, just as it has not commented on the case of the president's nephew.

The first case of kidnapping of relatives of government officials occurred in March when Dr Bayardo Alvarez Ruiz, brother of the country's interior minister, was kidnapped. He was released a few weeks later, but it was never known which group had him and how the negotiations were carried out.

EGP COMMUNIQUE REPORTS LATE APRIL, MAY ACTIONS

PA101602 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] The troops of the Guatemalan regime have suffered more than 200 casualties during recent clashes with guerrillas of the People's Guerrilla Army [EGP].

According to an EGP communique issued today, five guerrillas were killed in these actions and will now be part of the long list of martyrs of the Guatemalan revolution.

The document notes that on 30 April, 100 soldiers were killed when guerrillas attacked a small holding called Pueblo Nuevo of Usaltan in El Quiche Department in northwestern Guatemala.

In May, the revolutionary forces killed Uremero Bautista, a repressive agent, and henchmen Luis Calen, Juan Calvo and Emeterio Gonzalez who operated in El Quiche region.

Julio Orejeno, an informer, was killed in Amatitlan; Pedro Nacarelo, a well-known torturer, was killed in Escuintla.

NICARAGUA

STATE COUNCIL ASKS SENATE TO REJECT COLOMBIA PACT

PA101536 Managua International Service in Spanish 0130 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Statement sent by the Nicaraguan State Council to George Bush, president pro tem of the U.S. Senate, dated 8 June 1981; read by Deputy Commander Rafael Solis, first secretary of the State Council--recorded]

[Text] His excellency George Bush, president of the U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

Mr President: Considering that the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee is presently discussing the ratification of the Sanchez-Vasquez Carrizosa treaty, signed by the representatives of the Governments of the United States and Colombia on 8 September 1972;

Taking into consideration the fact that the terms of that treaty grant to the Republic of Colombia sovereignty over the Quitasueno, Roncador and Serrano Cays which form part of Nicaragua's continental shelf and are located within the 200 nautical miles of Nicaragua's territorial sea;

[Words indistinct] the Sanchez-Vasquez Carrizosa treaty is injurious to the national sovereignty by denying Nicaragua's right to the Quitasueno, Roncador and Serrano Cays. Supported by a legitimate claim based on international law, the Nicaraguan Government has noted its claim to sovereign rights over the aforementioned cays and has stated that the Sanchez-Vasquez Carrisoza is null and void under the provisions of the 1958 Geneva convention, the rulings of the International Court of Justice and the statements by a majority of the world's countries that recognize the rights of coastal states over their continental shelf. The State Council of the Republic of Nicaragua, expressing the feelings and the will of all Nicaraguans, independent of their political persuasion, social position or economic status, demands that the U.S. Senate refrain from ratifying the Sanchez-Vasquez Carrizosa treaty, which is injurious to the sovereignty and national integrity of Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan State Council, like the Nicaraguan Government and people, seeks to maintain and develop friendly relations and mutual cooperation with all countries of the world, including the United States of America. This can be ensured only if those relations are based on the principles of international law and respect for the national sovereignty of states.

[Words indistinct] of the Republic of Nicaragua, Revolutionary Commander Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the State Council of the Republic of Nicaragua.

MINISTER, STATION CRITICIZE MINI-MARSHALL PLAN

Minister on 'Hegemony' Attempt

PA101718 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] The mini-Marshall Plan that the U.S. Government wants to impose on the Latin American region has been seen as an effort to sabotage the meeting of Central American presidents and to control and to establish hegemony in Central America and Latin America. This opinion was stated by Alejandro Martinez Cuenca, foreign trade minister of the revolutionary government, in referring to the support that Nicaragua gives to the meeting of foreign ministers and economic integration directors of Central America.

This meeting is important because it would be a preliminary meeting to a meeting among the presidents of the area, with the participation of the chiefs of state of Panama, Mexico and Venzuela, Minister Martinez said.

Martinez said that the problems of the Central American Common Market and the economic crisis of the countries of the area require international aid, but he noted:

We believe that a project like the mini-Marshall Plan is not timely when there are plans for a high-level meeting among the Central American countries.

The fact that the meeting of the presidents of Central America and the other countries *already mentioned is to take place within an exclusively Latin American framework could* have been the inducement for the imperialist-made miniplan which would affect the chiefs of state's dialogue, diminishing its importance.

Referring to the common market, Companero Martinez said: The present common market does not go against the interests of the people. It is necessary to maintain a Central American market to achieve a well-balanced economic development in the region.

Station on Isolation Effort

PA110218 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Whenever imperialism feels that its future could be threatened in any way, it immediately implements a formidable aggressive campaign. It did this during the early 1960's when Cuba became the first genuine example of a country which possesses true sovereignty and self-determination. In order to counteract the influence that the Cuban example could have on other countries, imperialism pulled out the so-called Alliance for Progress from its sleeve, and, perhaps thinking that it would have been less costly, it tried to eliminate the bothersome example of Cuba through an armed invasion.

What was the Alliance for Progress? Nothing more than a distribution of dollars among military and puppet governments of America. A meager amount of this money went to the people. The purpose of the Alliance for Progress was to promote the opposition to Cuba. Today when the countries in the American continent are rising against oppression; when Grenada and Nicaragua can proudly raise their arms to show the broken chains hanging from their arms; and El Salvador and Guatemala are fiercely struggling to break their chains, imperialism has come up with another aid plan: the mini-Marshall Plan. Just like the Alliance for Progress, its objective is to prevent the advance of the liberation struggle of the people of Central America and the Caribbean and, particularly, to isolate the region from the dangerous example of the Sandinist revolution.

On the one hand, imperialism denies Nicaragua a $9 million loan which was going to be used to purchase foodstuffs for the Nicaraguan people, and then it turns around and offers $1 billion to help the feeble economy of the Central American and Caribbean countries in what appears to be a magnanimous and disinterested act. But the people have learned from years of experience what is going to happen to the money and why is imperialism willing to offer this aid.

MDN MEMBER NAMED COORDINATOR OF FORUM COMMITTEE

PA101757 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] The coordinating committee of those political parties and unions which, although on the side of the revolution, dissent from the way it is being conducted, agreed at a meeting yesterday to appoint Dr Alvaro Jerez, member of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN), coordinator in charge of thepolitical committee for the forum on the national problems. We are making it clear that this is the non-Sandinist group's committee.

The committee in question will include 11 members, some of whom must still be appointed. It was announced, however, that work began yesterday to prepare the presentations for the political topics and subtopics, which will be given before the parties that comprise the Patriotic Front of the Revolution when the forum begins on Saturday. It has also been announced that MDN President Alfonso Robelo Callejas will be among the rotating delegates.

RADIO SANDINO SCORES CONSERVATIVE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

PA101849 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is regrettable, but true: Old dogs cannot be taught new tricks. The forum for the discussion of national problems will open on 13 June. As the date approaches, the forum has apparently earned a favorable opinion from all the national political sectors because of its main objectives, which are the basis of the policy of pluralism and national unity maintained by the revolution's national reconstruction project.

The continuous and serious political efforts carried out with patriotism apparently will bear fruits as a result of the firm and patient contribution of the sectors most interested in the consolidation of the national climate of security, peace and work that the reconstruction process needs.

However, since the facts are not always what we want them to be, we must say that we still have things to regret because of the nonintegration of political sectors that dissent from the revolutionary leadership. This is the case of the Conservative Democratic Party of Nicaragua [PCDN]. We had not expected the forum to find a dissenting voice.

However, there is the saying: Facts are more stubborn than a mule. In this case, facts prove that the saying is true. The PCDN apparently remains loyal to its traditions, although in an effort to "renew the party," its militants have put in the word democratic.

The defense of the fatherland in the face of imperialist aggression is more than a valid reason to make efforts to reach national agreement on the forum.

Even if other national interests were not sufficient to penetrate the antipatriotic shell of traditional turncoats, it was to be expected that history's teachings would make a dent in the direct heirs of the Diazes, the Cuadra Pazos and the Chamorros. But the PCDN insists in clinging to its shameful past and in remaining on the side of antihistory and the antifatherland by refusing to participate in the forum.

This attitude is more than enough to place that party on the side of the antinational and antihuman interests, represented by the most reactionary and aggressive sectors of imperialism, the ones that attack our fatherland and the revolutionary achievements of the Nicaraguans.

Traditional conservativism, represented by the PCDN, has voluntarily turned its back on the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. The revolution has nothing to lose, they do. Instead of seizing the opportunity to contribute to a national agreement on matters pertaining to all Nicaraguans, they emerge as antipopular and antipatriotic factors identified with the interests and objectives of the enemies of our people. Be that as it may, let those who want to destroy themselves suffer the consequences.

COMMUNIST LEADER VIEWS PURPOSE OF NATIONAL FORUM

PA110051 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Interview with Eli Altamirano, Communist Party of Nicaragua delegate to the coming forum on national problems, by unidentified station reporter; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Altamirano] It was clearly established that the objective of the upcoming national forum is to publicly discuss national problems. The forum is not an instrument for deals or for promoting unity. It is a forum for discussing the national problems which are seriously affecting the majority of the people, workers, peasants and the country in general.

We believe that we must try to reach agreements with the parties of the bourgeoisie that are opposed to the revolutionary process regarding the country's defense; the aggressive, warmongering and blackmailing policy of U.S. imperialism and government; the invasion plans of the Somozists and U.S. imperialism; the counterrevolution inside the country; the sabotage carried out by many owners of factories who are taking capital out of their businesses and are sabotaging production and refusing to cooperate in the peaceful and normal development of the process. These are some of the agreements we are trying to reach for the benefit of the revolution and the majority of the people. We have not discussed any other type of agreements.

[Question] What will be the position of the Democratic Conservative Party which has reiterated that it will not participate in the forum?

[Answer] It is forfeiting its right to exist and to participate as a political party and therefore to have any influence in the country's political life. We think that the Democratic Conservative Party is destroying itself by assuming such an attitude because the people, who will be the ones to determine the future of the process, will take into consideration the reasons given by that party for not attending the forum, which is basically to avoid all responsibility and support for the revolution.

SECTORS EXPRESS SOLIDARITY WITH PRIESTS

PA101728 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] The country's Catholic sectors have continued expressing their views on the bishops' ultimatum to the priests who are acting conscientiously toward the revolution. Our bishops' attitude obviously shows that the Catholic Church has never considered or worried about the well-being of the poorer classes, the Christian community of Larreinaga neighborhood in this capital has stated.

Addressing the priests whom the Episcopal conference plans to declare in a state of rebellion, the Catholic community in Larreinaga says: Your duty, companero and brother priests, is to continue your struggle for the fatherland and its people with true Christian faith, following the lines of the Christ of the oppressed, the working Christ, the Christ of the peasants.

In the name of the peasant mass that lived oppressed, with the bare minimum, and that was exploited and even massacred by Somozism, the departmental executive committee of the Farmworkers Association (ATC) also questions the attitude of the bishops conference: At a time when we are engaged in the difficult task of reconstructing our country, which was destroyed and plundered by Somozism, we do not understand why some sectors of the Catholic Church have attacked the priests who are holding posts within the revolutionary state. We feel that true Christian values are the ones committed to the process in order to make the revolution advance so that our children may someday live like real human beings, the ATC leaders state.

But it is not only the Catholics who have aired their views on this matter. The Baptists have also done so. In a message addressed to the priests committed to the Nicaraguan people's process, they say: As brothers in the faith and as members of the church of Jesus Christ, we support you and express our solidarity with your participation on behalf of the people, who have decided to be free and have worked to build a new society. This message is signed by Carlos J. Ruiz, representative of Nicaragua's Theosophist-Baptist Seminary.

FAGOTH ACCUSED OF THREATENING TO KILL TEACHERS

PA101926 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 4 Jun 81 p 7

[Text] Alberto Miranda, departmental coordinator of Puerto Cabezas and Waspan, reported yesterday that traitor Stedman Fagoth threatened to kill teachers who belong to the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers (ANDEN) in a recent speech made over the "15 Septèmber" counterrevolutionary radio station.

The counterrevolutionary stated that the ANDEN teachers seek to "communize" students on the Atlantic coast. According to Miranda, in his anticommunist speech Fagoth accused the teachers of being "Marxist-Leninist."

Fagoth has threatened ANDEN because it is "collaborating with the committee for the return of the Indians to the Atlantic coast," Miranda said. Some of the Miskito Indians are presently in Honduras.

As is known, the committee was established as a result of the problem caused by Fagoth, a former Indian leader who encouraged the Miskitos to desert to Honduras.

It is made up of one delegate each from the Evangelical Committee for Aid to Development (CEPAD), the Moravian Church, the Miskito, Sumo, Rama Sandinist Unity (MISURASATA) and the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN).

Miranda reports that the murder of ANDEN teacher Efrain Rios Rivera on 27 April may have been motivated by or linked to those bands that are agitating among the Indians to turn them against the revolution. The teacher was killed by Antonio Colindres. The motive for the crime have not yet been clarified. However, Cristobal Pionner, one of the accomplices, is enjoying complete freedom.

On the radio broadcasts in question, Fagoth has urged the Indians to rise up and carry out sabotage against state enterprises.

Miranda reports that in one of the "15 September" broadcasts on 29 May, Fagoth called for the formation of "counterrevolutionary committees."

He has also been urging the Indians to leave the Atlantic coast. The counterrevolutionary is trying to create a conflict between religion and the Sandinist revolution.

STEDMAN FAGOTH EXPLAINS POSITIONS IN INTERVIEW

PA102309 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 4 Jun 81 pp 1, 10

[Report on interview with Stedman Fagoth Mueller, leader of the Miskito, Sumo, Rama Sandinist Unity MISURASATA Indian movement, by Leo Gabriel of the AGENCIA PERIODISTICA DE INFORACION ALTERNATIVA, APIA, "1 week ago" in Honduras]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 29 May (by Leo Gabriel, APIA)--Stedman Fagoth Mueller is one of those men whose thoughts waver between messianism and madness. That is perhaps why his personality has inflamed and still inflames the religious fervor of the indigenous communities of the northern Atlantic coast. A descendant of a German family and raised in the tropical atmosphere of the Atlantic coast redoubts, Fagoth's outlook still reflects the double background of his nature as well as the ambiguity of his political history.

After spending 41 days under detention by the Sandinist security corps on the charge of having been a member of the Somozist security crops, Fagoth escaped to Honduras for a reunion with 3,000 young Miskitos, including some cadres of the MISURASATA organization. The political problem stemming from this is all the more serious because the Nicaraguan revolution's most stubborn enemies are also on that side of the border. Therefore, different sectors are insistently asking themselves: Is Stedman Fagoth now part of the counterrevolution?

We found Stedman 1 week ago on a corner of one of the streets of Tegucigalpa. Evasive and fearful of "an attempt on his life" he emphatically denied the accusation: "I would only work jointly with those who represent the interests of the Miskito people. Let's forget the national guardsmen, the extreme leftists and the totalitarians. I have no alliances with anyone."

"Why then did you speak and are speaking on the 15 September station which belongs to the counterrevolutionaries?"

His reply was enraged and I thought that Fagoth would lose his self-control: "I can listen to anyone I like and express an opinion to whomever I wish. If Fidel Castro had brought his Radio Havana here and Mr Reagan had brought the Voice of America, I would have given information to both of them. Furthermore, I know that the 15 September station is heard on the Atlantic coast."

To make this interview, Fagoth had taken us in a limousine to a place where he felt confident. En route he strapped a gun with the safety off around his waist. The driver of the car was a well-dressed man with gray hair.

Do you feel threatened? I asked Fagoth.

"How could I not feel threatened," he replied frowning. "In jail I was forced to sign a paper and was released on the condition that I would leave for Bulgaria or Russia. I was given 5 weeks to calm the people and they appointed two guards to watch me constantly. I told them that I would not work like that and that they would not use me like Hazel (Lau). However, they did not leave me and one night I took off. Furthermore, my life would not be guaranteed in Russia although I do not feel safe in Tegucigalpa either; they have their groups everywhere. I hold the Sandinist Front responsible for anything that might happen to me."

Fagoth's last words were almost shouted and one could feel the deep resentment which this man carried in him, a visceral hate that makes him sometimes forget his political beliefs.

Do you believe that MISURASATA is divided?

"MISURASATA is more solid than ever. Hazel is considered by the people to be a traitor to their interests," replied Fagoth, who added after a short silence: "If you don't want to believe this, I invite you to visit the coast to verify it. If it is is not true, I authorize you to correct me publicly."

Do you believe that the 3,000 Miskitos who are here should return? We asked this in order to steer the conversation into the most important subject of our interview.

I had to think about the rumors concerning a possible integration of these youths into counterrevolutionary organizations. The Nicaraguan liberation army of the "great Commander Juan Carlos" had given us a leaflet affirming that "the organization of our Atlantic coast, 'MISURASATA,' which has thousands of anticommunist fighters, has joined us." I also had to think of the many talks we had held with the leaders of the counter-revolution who always expressed the conviction that they would be able to obtain the strategic support of the Atlantic coast for counterrevolutionary purposes. A report that six young Miskitos had been taken from Tegucigalpa to Guatemala to take "courses" could not be confirmed by us. Therefore, we did not take our eyes off Fagoth's face in order to observe any details which would betray his words when we asked: Is there no danger that these youths might join the counterrevolution?

"If the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] believes that, then it is only demonstrating its lack of knowledge of the Miskito characteristics. We will continue struggling to rescue our revolution. We will not depend on the counterrevolution because the people wanted a revolution. We will oppose the counterrevolution and the Sandinist Front, which means totalitarianism in our country."

This last word, which is borrowed from the language of the counterrevolution, implied a contradiction within Fagoth's thoughts, which gave rise to a long and complicated ideological discussion regarding the concepts of democracy and socialism. Fagoth defined MISURASATA as "centrist, a little to the left." In the beginning he denied the possibility of applying the concept of socialism to the situation of the indigenous communities, and declared himself an enemy of capitalism in Nicaragua. Demanding autonomy for MISURASATA, but emphasizing its desire to form part of the Nicaraguan state, he concluded without the slightest modesty, "I represent the aspirations of my people."

Stedman's eyes shine when he speaks of his power among the Miskitos. Fagoth lives in a world of exaggeration; he expresses himself with theatrical gestures and he speaks in a dramatic voice. Therefore, he also exaggerates when he speaks of the power of the others and demands as conditions for the return of the 3,000 Miskitos not only personal guarantees for the fugitives but also "a thorough change" in the administration of the coast.

But this would be a lengthy process which requires time...we tried to say.

"No, because the Sandinist Front changes things with a single stroke. It has the power to change things any time it wants. As time goes on, things get more complicated."

We also discussed other matters. We discussed the United Nations, which, according to Stedman, will provide food for the Miskitos who are fugitives from Nicaragua and who have now taken refuge in the area of Puerto Lempira in Honduras. We also discussed Fagoth's project to go to the United States to explain the Atlantic coast problem. Also, for the time being, the Miskito leader, who considers himself in exile, does not plan to return to Nicaragua. He doubted the sincerity of the Sandinist Front when we asked him if he would agree to a dialogue with the Nicaraguan authorities. When he talks about them he shows bitterness and deep resentment.

During the interview, Fagoth's companion, who had driven us in the U.S. limousine, remained silent. He had identified himself as a friend of the Miskitos. However, the fact that he said, without being asked, that he was a contact with the counterrevolutionary organization, the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Democratic Alliance, made me a little suspicious.

The suspicion increased when we returned to the car and saw that it had no license plates, only the emblem of the national party of Honduras, which has a well-known rightwing history. The secret came out when, on the way to our hotel, he tried to discuss certain political individuals about whose counterrevolutionary activities there is no question. Chamorro Rapacciolli, Colonel Mendieta, Carlos Rodriguez....

Asked about this curious coincidence, Fagoth admitted having had "certain" contacts with the counterrevolutionary organizations. He said that he had to familiarize himself with all the forces and that the only Nicaraguan forces which exist in Honduras are the counterrevolutionary ones. In addition, he feared for his personal security.

Just when I was thinking that Fagoth had possibly accepted the security of one of the counterrevolutionary corps for his personal protection, and thinking also about the danger that this fact could pose inthe long run for the security of Nicaraguan revolution, Stedman said: "There goes one of the Sandinist security agents; I know him. Go around the block." I tried to calm Fagoth, who had readied his gun just as the car rounded the corner.

"Go all the way around," insisted Fagoth.

Why? I asked him, surprised by this conduct, when Stedman answered with a vacant look: "I want to see that s.o.b.'s face again."

Is Stedman Fagoth Mueller on the side of the counterrevolution now?

That basic question was one of the principal motives for my trip to Honduras. We believe that Stedman Fagoth has not seriously answered that question even for himself.

His character, which wavers between megalomania and frustration, between personal vanity and the aura of "protector of his people," can only be determined and marked by events. He began with the 15 September station. How far will he go?

TEN FOUND GUILTY IN CHAMORRO MURDER TRIAL

PA102128 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1918 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Managua, 10 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Ten people were found guilty here today of directly or indirectly participating in the killing of Nicaraguan journalist Pedro Joaquin Chamorro 3 and 1/2 years ago.

The jury had been discussing the case of the 10 people involved in the crime since yesterday, and when it issued the verdict the public attending the trial broke into applause for several minutes of approval.

The condemned include Pedro Ramoz Quiros, a U.S. citizen of Cuban origin living in Miami who was tried in absentia.

The killing of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro in the center of Managua is viewed as the "spark" that accelerated the downfall of dictator Anastasio Somoza Debayle in the civil war.

Last night, the jury and the public heard the reading of the last part of the lengthy file on the case.

Of the 10 individuals condemned, only 4 were present at the trial. The other six were tried in absentia.

Violeta Barrios, Chamorro's widow and former member of the National Reconstruction Government junta, led the members of the Chamorro family attending the trial.

FOREIGN MINISTER D'ESCOTO CONTINUES EUROPEAN TOUR

Stopover in France

PA101519 Managua International Service in Spanish 0130 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] A spokesman for the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry announced today that Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman will visit Paris from 11 to 14 June.

The foreign minister's visit to France represents a new leg in his tour of various countries to win international solidarity for Nicaragua.

It was also learned that preparations for D'Escoto's visit to France are being made by Alejandro Serrano, Nicaraguan ambassador to France.

Nicaraguan-Yugoslav Communique

For reportage on the visit to Yugoslavia of Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto, including the joint communique issued at the end of his visit, see the Yugoslav section of the 9 and 10 June issues of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

PSN ACTIVITIES--On 3 July, the Nicaraguan Socialist Party [PSN] will commemorate its 37th anniversary. The PSN will open its 12th congress on that day. The congress will continue for 3 days. [Excerpt] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Jun 81 PA]

GOLD, SILVER PRODUCTION--From January to March of this year Nicaraguan gold and silver mines produced over 16,400 ounces of gold and 28,500 ounces of silver. The amount represents 93.7 percent of the goals set by the government. The Nicaraguan Mining Development Corporation director said that this year's production should exceed last year's. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Jun 81 PA]